

JPL Phase Retrieval Camera

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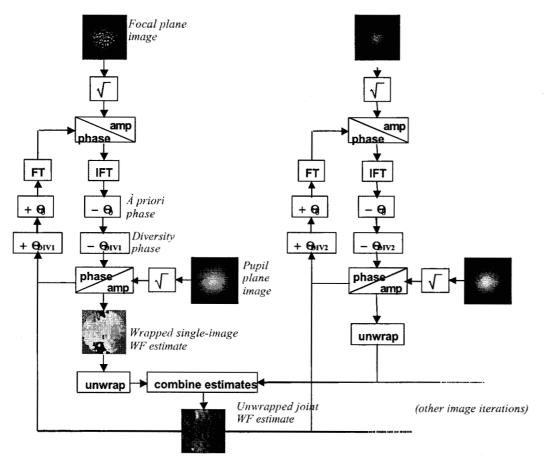
Overview



- NGST Phase Retrieval Camera (PRC) is a portable, selfcontained device for phase retrieval wavefront sensing
- Useful for optical testing in high-jitter environments
 - MSFC test chamber for NMSD and AMSD mirrors
 - NGST Contractor testbeds
- Enables wavefront control experiments outside NGST's Wavefront Control Testbed (WCT)
 - Phase retrieval experiments
 - DM testing
 - Early experience sensing and controlling NGST primary optics
- Capitalizes on WCT hardware/software infrastructure

Modified Gerchberg-Saxton Phase Retrieval

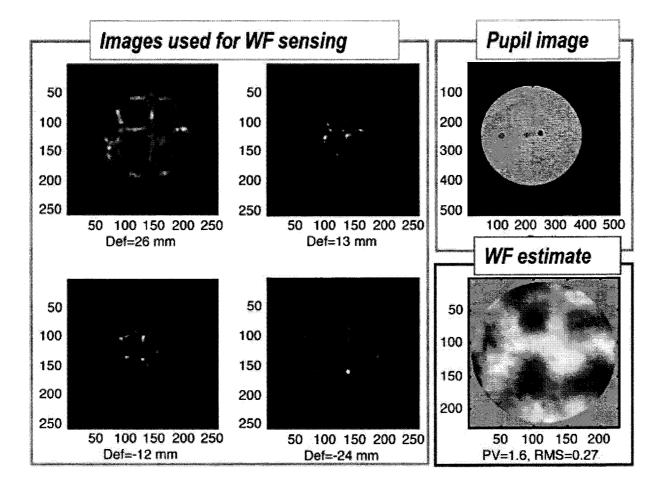




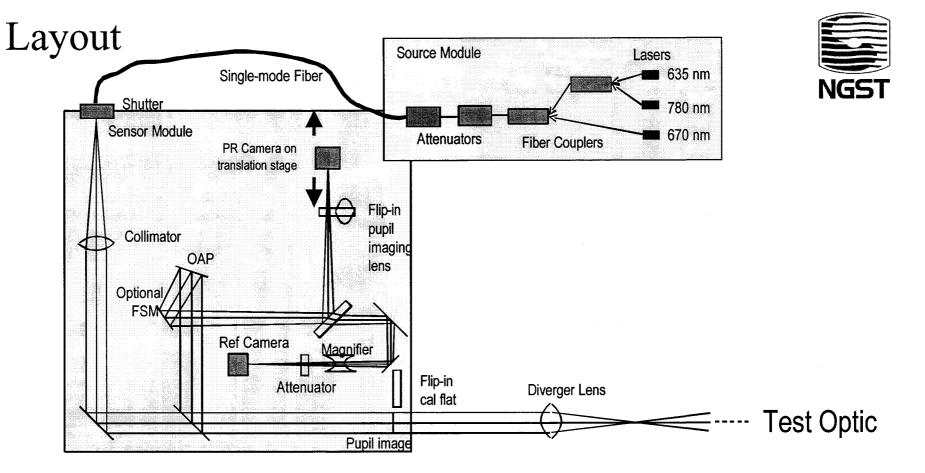
- Gerchberg-Saxton inner loop iterates between pupil and image planes
 - -FT from pupil to image, IFT from image to pupil
 - Constrain field at image and at pupil by replacing amplitude with sqrt of image data
- Defocussed images improve visibility of aberrations
 - Spread out effects over many pixels
 - Reduce impact of jitter, other blurring
 - Reduce contrast between low, high-f effects
- Subtracting known phase (Θ_0, Θ_{DIV}) from the iteration reduces dynamic range
 - $-\Theta_0$ is systematic across all images
 - ODIV is difference between images from embedded MACOS model
- Multiple images overdetermine solution to ensure uniqueness
 - Provides more data without introducing new unknowns
- Phase unwrapping allows estimation of WFE> λ
 - Joint unwrapping improves unwrapping robustness
- · Prescription Retrieval also used
 - Complementary algorithm provides more dynamic range, less spatial resolution
 - Used to find Θ_0

WF Sensing Example

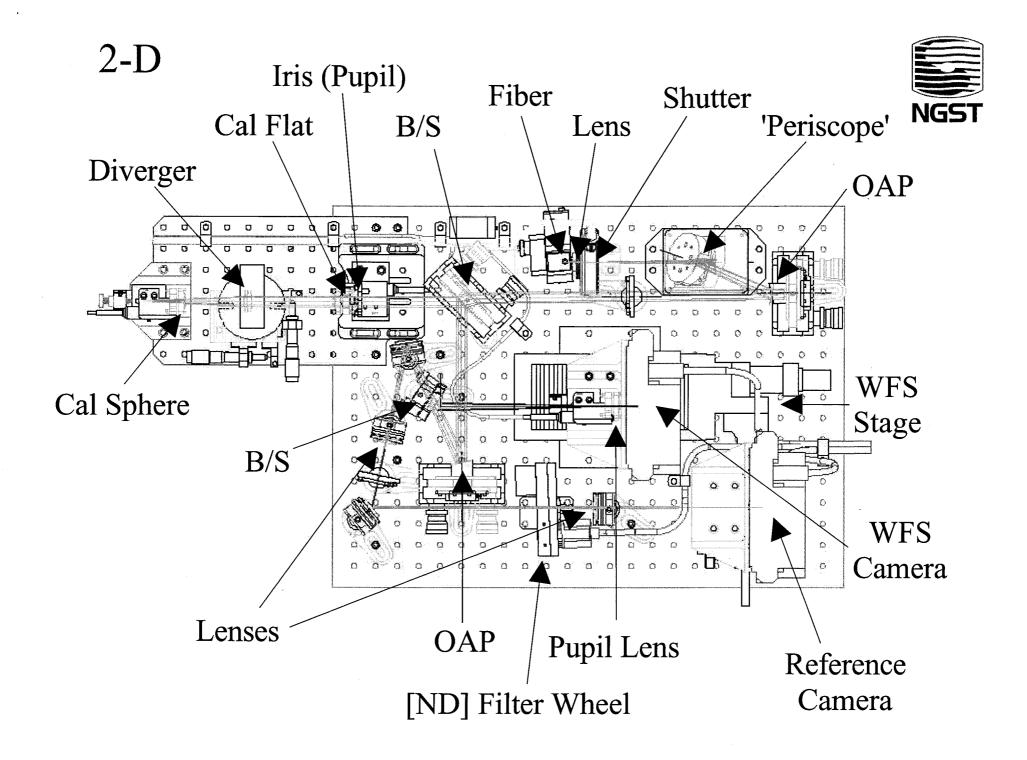




- WCT experience shows WF sensing performance:
 - Repeatibility = $\lambda_{633}/110$; PRC is better sampled and should do better
 - Range = a few waves P-V deviation from nominal
 - Relatively tolerant of jitter, lab seeing



- 2- or 3-color source module for measuring segment piston
- 0.3 millisecond shutter to freeze seeing, jitter
- Test optic imaged onto iris (pupil) for telecentricity
- Camera on translation stage for WFS
- Reference camera to register boresight



Source Module



- Multiple fiber-coupled diode laser source
- Output from single mode fiber connected to sources by fiber couplers
- Fiber-coupled laser diodes
 - Wavelengths 635, 670, 780 nm readily available
 - Temperature and current stabilized diodes give high amplitude stability (0.1% variation over one hour)
- Inline fiberoptic attenuators control source flux

Phase Retrieval Channel



- Provides imagery for phase retrieval (including prescription retrieval) processing
- System telecentric in image space
- ~ Nyquist sampling (f/25)
- Science-grade CCD camera
 - 9 um pixels, TE cooler (+ 10 °C), 768 by 512 format,
 Photometrics SenSys
- Translation stage implements focus diversity
 - Newport 4" fast stage
- Flip-in pupil imaging lens
 - New Focus motorized flipper
- Flip-in flat provides for self-calibration
 - New Focus motorized flipper

Reference Channel



- Provides boresight jitter information
- Takes images simultaneously with PR images
 - Magnified (4X) in-focus PSF provides centroid accuracy
 - Neutral density filters permit full-well operation
 - Source intensity is varied to assure full-well in PR camera
 - Calibration with cameras in focus determines relative boresight
 - Jitter is common-path between cameras
 - Shift-and-add processing of PR camera images establishes correct centering for PR processing

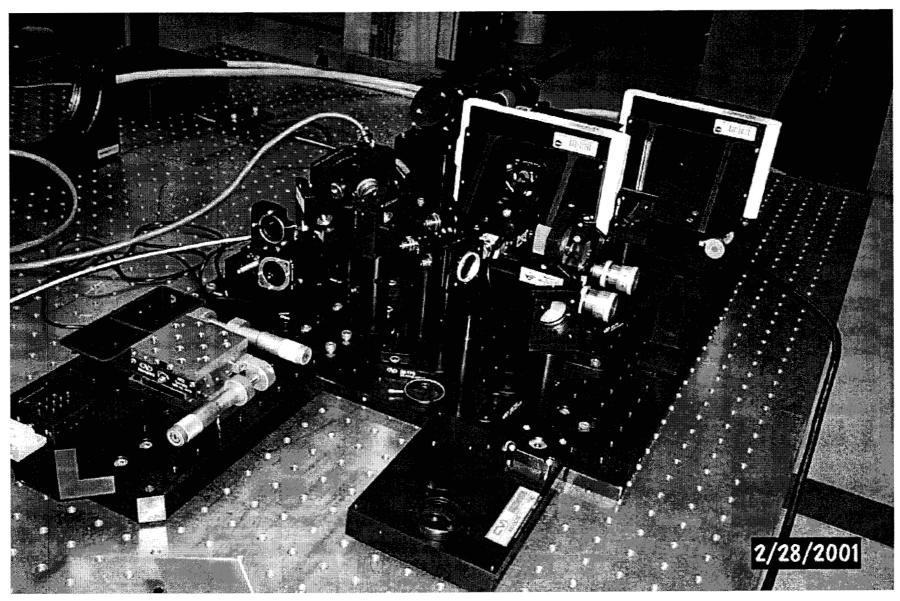
Computers and Software



- PC travels with box to drive stages, grab images, provide communications to Executive
 - Utilizes modified WCT PC software
- Operated locally or remotely using SPARC workstation
 - Utilizes modified WCT Executive software
 - Phase and prescription retrieval
 - Internet-based communications
 - Matlab GUI driven
 - Parallel processing for speed (~3 minutes for phase retrieval)

Assembled Hardware



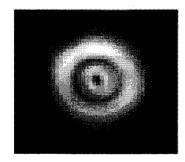


Calibration of F/# and Best Focus

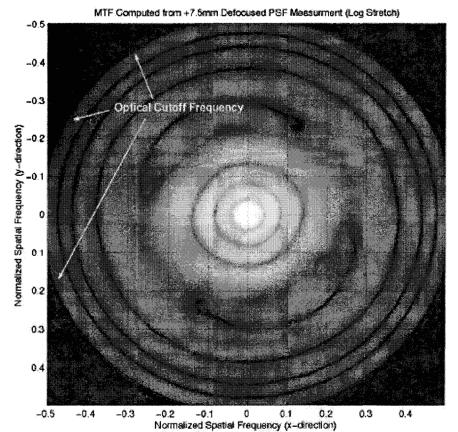


- The location of the optical cutoff frequency indicates that the system is about 4% undersampled with the fixed aperture.
- This also indicates that the F/# of the PRC is 25.6±0.1. (λ =675.5nm and Δ =9 μ m)
- By optimizing the defocus Zernikes to match the defocused PSFs we can calibrate both F/# and best focus.

Parameter		Calib	ration	ı
System F/#	4.7 4.7	25.5		
Best Focus:		-2.84 1		
Inducible De	focus:	0.285	waves	s/mm



PSF measurement taken at +7.5mm, 10 frames co-added



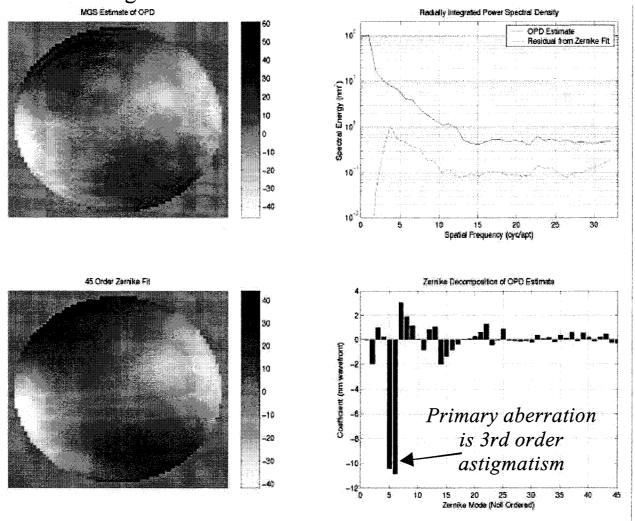
Phase Retrieval

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- Used ± 15 mm and ± 7.5 mm imagery with the MGS algorithm
- Resulting OPD indicates 16.5nm $(0.025~\lambda_{670})$ rms wavefront error, primarily due to 3rd order astigmatism.

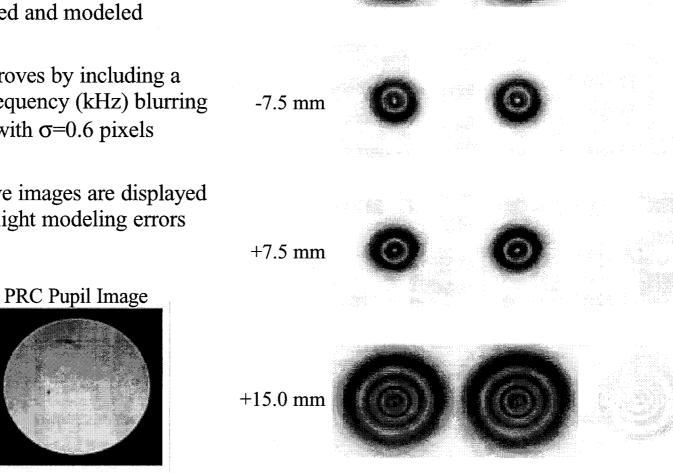
 MGS Estimate of OPD

 Redully Integrated Power Spectral Density



Phase Retrieval (continued)

- OPD estimate from MGS provides a good fit over the set of defocused imagery.
- 0.2 pixel low-frequency jitter measured and modeled
- Fit improves by including a high-frequency (kHz) blurring kernel with σ =0.6 pixels
- Negative images are displayed to highlight modeling errors



-15.0 mm

PSF

Measurement

PSF

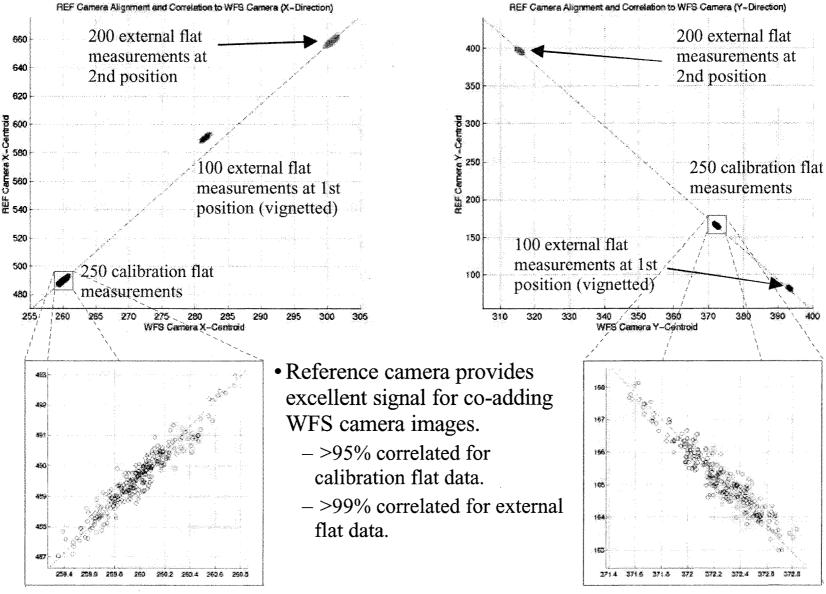
Model

Model

Error

Reference Camera Magnification Calibration





Current Work



• Calibration

- Reference camera boresight shift with ND filter
- Effect of shutters on internal jitter
- WFS repeatability

• Optics

- Fiber alignment (center illumination pattern)
- OAP (reduce astigmatism) ???
- Stake with epoxy
- Install diverger lens

• Testing

- Dynamic range
 - Low-quality spherical mirror + distorting mount
- Compare to interferometer
- High jitter cases

Conclusion



- Phase Retrieval Camera assembled, undergoing testing
- Good performance
 - Small internal wavefront error
 - $0.025 \lambda_{670} RMS$
 - Small internal jitter
 - 0.2 pixels on wavefront sensing camera
 - Highly correlated with reference camera